FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—March 17.

Sun Rises	6.09 A M
Sun Sets	6.09 P M
Day's Length	11 h 48 m
High Water at Southport	6.57 A M
High Water at Wilmington	8.39 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 44°; 8 p. m., 48°; maximum, 49°; minimum, 44°; mean, 46°.

Rainfall for the day, .24; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, .89.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., March 15.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 36 4 feet, and still raining.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Local showers with partly cloudy weather; slightly warmer; easterly winds.

OUTLINES.

The blockade of Cretan ports went into effect yesterday; the action of the Powers in ordering coercive measures against Greece has increased the popular determination that the Greek army of occupation shall never be withdrawn from Crete. ——The President has nominated John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be ambassador to Great Britain, and Horace Porter ambassador to France. ——The appointment of Senators by Governors was dicussed in the Senate; Mr. Fry, of Maine, considers civil service "an awful outrage." —— The Attorney General will not render an opinion in the case of the steamer Dauntless until he can obtain additional facts. ——The flood in the Mississippi river is causing great destruction to property and fears are entertained that the loss of life will be great; for miles west of Memphis every house has been abandoned; twenty-five negroes are reported to have been drowned at one point; six hundred refugees arrived at Memphis, many of whom were in a state of starvation. ——The new tariff bill was discussed by Ways and Means Committee and reasons given for the various increases. ——New York markets: Money on call firmer at 1½@2 per cent., last loan at 2 per cent., closing offered at 2 per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7¼c; Southern flour dull and unchanged; —common to fair extra $3 20 @3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat—spot market dull and lower with options, No. 2 red free on board 85⅝c; corn—spot dull and firm, No. 2 25⅝c at elevator and 30¾c afloat; rosin dull—strained common to good $1 65; spirits turpentine easy at 29@29½c.

Turkey wants three or four of our cruisers. We haven't any cruisers to spare at present. It took us a good while to get the few we have.

A Frenchman has made an improvement on the phonograph by which it is said that the voice can be distinctly heard at a distance of 220 yards.

A will 4,000 years old has been unearthed in Egypt. It shows no symptoms of the lawyers having had a whack at it, as there are no fractures visible.

Comptroller Eckels will be retained until his term expires April 20, 1898. But we venture to remark that he will reduce the number of his speeches and give less attention to his financial kindergarten.

King George of Greece says he depends on the "justice of his cause." A just cause is a very good thing to have but as things go these days it doesn't count against ironclads, long range guns, men and repeating shooting tools.

Hon. John James Ingalls, the Kansas "Senator out of a job," is not particular what he tackles. He did up the McKinley inauguration for the New York *Journal*, and now he is doing up the Corbett-Fitzsimmons melee for the same paper.

Fitzsimmons says he is afraid he may kill Corbett. In that case we would advise him to hit him easy and only mash his jaws or something of that sort. Corbett without his jaws would be a back number.

The Republican papers which speak of Mr. McKinley as "a ruler," should wait till they see how he will manage in ruling his extraordinary Congress. If he does this successfully he will be an extraordinary "ruler."

Projectoscope Matinee to-day at 3 o'clock. Children 10c, adults 20c. †

The talk of the town—"The Projectoscope." Matinee at 3 p. m. Children 10c, adults 20c. †

Library of Congress

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 148. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,139

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes a picture of a female with wings, flying over that town and pouring out by the bushel something that is intended to represent money, from something that looks very much like a big snail-shell. The female is labelled "Prosperity" and seems to enjoy her recreation. Send her along this way for she is the nearest approach we have seen to the "advance agent of prosperity."

That Illinois legislator who has introduced a bill allowing wages to convicts in prison, which wages are to be paid to their families while the convict is in prison, was doubtless prompted by humane motives, but at first sight it looks like encouraging fellows to break into the penitentiary when times are hard and work scarce.

The Trust organs in New York are jabbing Lexowism—which they call a synonym for Pefferism—which is doing its best to "stamp out the hideous crime of thrift." Mr. Lexow favors a graded income tax and he also had the audacity to question whether Trusts were really beneficent institutions.

A Pennsylvania farmer who had no faith in banks, but ran a bank of his own in his cellar, was interviewed the other night by some burglar men who were rude enough to make him go down into that cellar, give up the combination and turn over the $4,000 he had saved from the banks that he couldn't trust.

Mr. McKinley did a very cute thing and saved himself much worrying when he decided to make appointments to office on the recommendation of State delegations in Congress. This was a very clever way of transferring the hair-pulling and rumpus to the delegations.

Some one has presented Mr. McKinley with a 147 pound dog named Moscow. In view of the fact that Mr. McKinley is sometimes called "Napoleon" on account of some resemblance to the Corsican, some other name might have been given to that dog.

The Philadelphia *Times*, speaking of the inherited fondness for the sawdust ring, cites the somewhat singular fact that nearly all the veteran show managers were born in the adjoining counties of Putnum and Westchester, in New York, and Fairfield, Connecticut.

A fashion note says "Cretons are very popular this season." Cretans are also attracting much attention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAM'L BEAR, SR.—Coffee.
W. E. WORTH & CO.—Coal.
A. J. HOWELL—Assignee's sale.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— To-day is St. Patrick's Day.

— The revenue cutter *Morrill* arrived in port yesterday.

— Mr. Daniel Glisson is now assisting Mr. W. McEvans, the collector for the STAR.

— Bulletins of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight can be seen at the STAR office this afternoon.

— The brig *H. B. Hussey* and the schooner *Adele Ball*, bound north, were reported off the bar at Southport yesterday.

— In the Police Court yesterday the case against Wm. James alias Wm. Macks, charged with stealing a pair of corsets, was again continued until to-day.

— Governor Russell returned from his plantation in Brunswick county yesterday afternoon, and after a few hours' stay in the city left at 7.15 o clock for Raleigh.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: "We regret to learn that Mr. Kelly Sessoms, of Stedman, is ill and not expected to live. He is an excellent gentleman and his nine living sons have not deviated much from his teachings."

— Cards with numbers and locations of all the fire-alarm boxes in the city may be had free of charge at the STAR office. These cards are of convenient size, being small enough to be carried in the vest pocket or pocket-book.

Fresh arrival of those Honey Velvet Nugitines. Come before they are all gone. At Palace Bakery. †

"The N. Y. Fire Department" responding to an alarm. The hit of all wonders, "Projectoscope." Popular price Matinee to-day. †

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. B. R. Taylor, of Fayetteville, is in the city.

— Col. D. P. Heap left for Staten Island Snuday afternoon.

— Mr. J. C. White, of Willard, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. R. P. Tatum, of Dawson's Landing, was here yesterday.

— Mr. Geo. A. Graham, of Warsaw, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. J. R. McPhail, of Clinton, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. O. A. Durant, of Town Creek, was among yesterday's callers at this office.

—Mrs. Taylor, of Taylor's Bazaar, left for Northern markets to purchase Spring and Summer stocks.

— Mr. J. A. Clark, whom the Daily STAR is glad to number among its readers at Wilson, called at the office yesterday.

— Messrs. Jackson Stanland, D. G. Hewett, and J. T. Hewett, of Shallotte, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Miss Rose Lennon, daughter of Mr. Ira Lennon, of Whiteville, is in the city visiting the family of Mr. W. B. Cooper.

— Mr. H. L. Fry, chief engineer of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, was one of yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. J. H. Rehder, who has been spending some time in the Northern cities buying goods for his big department store, has returned to the city.

— Among the country merchants in the city yesterday were Mr. C. C. Royal, of Huntley; Mr. Samuel Russ, of Shallotte, and Mr. R. W. McKeithan, of Supply.

— Mr. George O. Gaylord, of the Wilmington Racket Store, returned from New York yesterday, where he has been to purchase goods. He reports business in the metropolis as being decidedly quiet.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

For the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad.

The State Trust Company of New York, on a bill in equity filed by it as plaintiff against the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railway Company, on the application of Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., attorney for the plaintiff, had the railroad company placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge C. H. Simonton, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Charleston, S. C., Monday.

The State Trust Company is a trustee of the mortgage bondholders. These are numerous and the bonds are quite widely scattered. The bondholders are all non-resident, living in New York city. They are represented by Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell, of New York, and Mr. John D. Bellamy, attorney-at-law, of this city.

Mr. H. A. Whiting was named as receiver. It is learned that the mortgage debt of the company is about $1,250,000.

Appointed Sponsor.

William L. DeRosset, Major General commanding the North Carolina Division U. C. V., has issued the following General Order:

HEADQ'RS NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13th, 1897. General Order No. 23.

1. Miss Nannie Branch Jones, of Raleigh, N. C., a granddaughter of that gallant soldier, General Lawrence O'Brien Branch, has been appointed Sponsor of the North Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, at the next Annual Reunion to be held at Nashvill, Tennessee, on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th days of June next.

2 Our Sponsor will hereaftr, in due time, select and appoint ten maids of honor, whose names will be duly announced to the Camps.

By order of
WILLIAM L. DEROSSET,
Major General Commanding.
JUNIUS DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

The "Projectoscope" Exhibition.

The Maryland Projectoscope Company gave their second performance at the Opera House last night. As of the night before, the audience was highly pleased, and called for a repetition of each picture. Many new scenes were presented and proved as acceptable as those of Monday evening. The entertainment is a unique one which not only pleases, but instructs. This afternoon the company will give a special ladies and childrens' matinee, with an entire change of programme. Matinee prices 10 and 20 cents; evening prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Seats for to-night's performance on sale at Gerken's.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—10 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 1 bbl tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. tine 33 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 55 bbls rosin, 21 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—1 bale cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 8 bbls rosin, 33 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—21 casks spirits turpentine, 71 bbls tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—3 casks spirits turpentine, 117 bbls rosin, 20 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 43 bales, spirits turpentine, 38 casks; rosin, 180 bbls; tar, 886 bbls; crude turpentine, 9 bbls.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

"A Milk White Flag" and "Feeding the Doves," two of the many "Projectoscope" pictures at Matinee to-day. †

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Special Meeting to Take Action on Report of Finance Committee—Appropriations Increased and Reduced.

The Board of Aldermen met in special session last night to take action on the report of the Finance Committee in regard to several matters referred to them. Present, Mayor Harriss and Aldermen Hicks, Northrop, Cameron, Gore, Meares and Springer.

Alderman Springer presented the report of the Finance Committee, which set forth that the committee had investigated the cases of Halse, King and Kure, but had taken no action on the same, and that they had decided to offer Mr. Sneeden $75 for the loss of his horse.

Discussion arose as to the amount Mr. Sneeden ought to have in payment for the loss of his horse.

Alderman Northrop moved that a committee, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen Meares and Cameron, be appointed to investigate the matter and see what compromise could be made.

Alderman Meares said he would not serve on such a committee; that the Finance Committee had made a report on the matter.

No action being taken on the report of the Finance Committee, Mayor Harriss called for new business.

Alderman Northrop said he wished to offer the following list of appropriations in lieu of those adopted last meeting: Streets and wharves, $1 500; public buildings, $300 instead of $100; fire department, $500 instead of $1,500; sanitary, $250 instead of $100; markets, $300 instead of $250; prisoners, $75.

On motion of Alderman Hicks, seconded by Alderman Gore, the foregoing was adopted.

Alderman Gore moved that the report of the Finance Committee be taken up by sections.

Alderman Meares seconded Alderman Gore's motion.

Alderman Springer moved that he be allowed to withdraw the report of the Finance Committee.

Then ensued a discussion, in the midst of which the Board adjourned.

STEAMER HURT

Badly Damaged by Running Into the Draw of Hilton Bridge.

Calamity seems to have marked the steamer *A. P. Hurt* for its own. Three years ago she took fire and was burned down to the water. She was rebuilt only to meet with another mishap yesterday by running into one side of the draw of Hilton bridge and getting badly smashed up.

The steamer was returning with a load of guano taken on at Powers, Gibbs & Co.'s works. When she neared the bridge it was observed by the crew that the draw was not fully open, but the assistant pilot—Irving Parker—thought he could steer the boat safely through and didn't signal the engineer to back water. The result was the *Hurt* was raked from bow to stern.

The damage was estimated as being between $500 and $1,000. The hurricane, promenade and lower decks were all badly crushed on one side. The ladies' cabin and two state rooms were also damaged. The stanchions, hog chains and king posts were torn from their places, and one of the davits broken. There was no damage to the engine or to the hull.

The *Hurt* is owned by the Cape Fear and Black River Steamboat Company, some of the stockholders of which are Messrs. W. S. Cook, A. H. Slocumb, and R. M. Nimocks of Fayetteville, Mr. D. McEachern of this city, and Captain Sandy Robeson.

The disabled boat was towed to her wharf by the tug *Imperial*.

AT ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Marriage of Mr. Franklin Pierce Lamb to Miss Julia Hintz.

The marriage of Mr. Franklin Pierce Lamb, the popular salesman of Mr. Jno. H. Kuch, to Miss Julia Hintz was celebrated at St. Paul's Lutheran Church at 8.30 o'clock last night by Rev. K. Boldt.

Mr. John H. Kuch was best man and Miss Mary Moore maid of honor. The attendants were Mr. John Hintz with Miss Minnie Bishop and Mr. John Rulfs with Miss Christine Hintz. Messrs. Martin Schnibben, Fred Bissinger, Henry Haar and Will Rehder were the ushers. Appropriate musical selections were rendered by Miss Kate Stolter. Mr. Pete Moore, uncle of the bride, gave her away.

The bride carried a handsome bouquet of brides' roses and asparagus, while the maid of honor carried bridemaids' roses. The bouquets of the bridemaids were of white carnations. The church was beautifully decorated with palms, bamboo and ferns by Mr. Will Rehder, who also prepared the bouquets for the participants.

After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, on Fourth street, between Chesnut and Mulberry, where a handsome collation was served and the heartiest of congratulations showered upon the happy young couple.

"Hard Times" Party.

A "hard times" party was given last night at the residence of Mrs. J. Taylor, 507 Dock street, complimentary to visiting young ladies. Each member of the party was dressed in some ridiculous or grotesque costume. The decorations, too, were ludicrous, such as cabbages, etc. Dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning, with the exception of a recess about midnight to allow the dancers to partake of a most sumptuous repast. The visiting young ladies present were Mrs. I. Harris, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Nellie Schloss, of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Silberman, of Atlanta, Ga.

On and after to-day we will have ice cream, and any cream bought of us not giving entire satisfaction money will be refunded. Very respectfully, the Palace Bakery. †

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Meetings Held in the Various Wards to Nominate Candidates for Aldermen.

The Republican primaries were held last night. In the Fourth and Fifth wards Fred B Rice was endorsed for city clerk and treasurer, and in the First, Fourth and Fifth wards David B. Sutton was endorsed for mayor.

FIRST WARD.

The primary in the First ward was held at Watter's church, corner Ninth and Bladen streets. On motion, John Lee was elected chairman and Geo. A. Dry secretary. Jno. Webber presented the name of A. J. Walker for member of the Board of Aldermen from the First ward. On motion of W. H. Cutlar he was unanimously nominated. On motion David B. Sutton, Esq., was endorsed for mayor.

THIRD WARD.

The primary meeting of the Republican party of the Third ward last night was called to order in Lowrey's carriage shop, corner Eighth and Princess streets, by Charles A. Foreman, member of the Executive Committee, who requested Joseph Anderson to take the chair and John Taylor to act as secretary. On motion of Daniel Howard, Charles A. Foreman was recommended for appointment by the Governor as one of the two aldermen from the Third Ward. It was deemed unnecessary to nominate the candidate to be elected by the popular vote, owing to the large Democratic majority in the ward. The meeting was adjourned subject to the call of the precinct committee.

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth ward John McRae was elected chairman of the meeting and George Lutterloh secretary. Isham Young was nominated for alderman and Ben Bellois was recommended to the Governor for appointment. On motion David B. Sutton was endorsed for mayor and Fred. B. Rice for city clerk and treasurer.

FIFTH WARD.

The primary in the Fifth ward, held at Ruth Hall, was called to order by Jas. E. Howard. Fred. B. Rice was elected chairman of the meeting and Wm. Jordan secretary. Elijah M. Green and Valentine Howe were placed in nomination for Alderman. Green received 114 votes and Howe 40 votes. A. J. Allen and T. C. Miller were placed in nomination to be recommended to the Governor for appointment on the Board of Aldermen. Allen received 68 votes and Miller 57 votes.

Jno. H. Howe, T. C. Miller and Abel S. Robinson were nominated to be recommended to the Governor to be appointed as a member of the Board of Audit and Finance. Howe received 64 votes, Miller 40 votes and Robinson 1 vote.

A resolution was introduced and adopted endorsing Fred. B. Rice for City Clerk and Treasurer and David B. Sutton for Mayor.

BOARD OF AUDIT AND FINANCE.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Condition of City Treasurer's Books—Contracts For Street Improvements Concurred In—Bills Audited and Approved.

The Board of Audit and Finance met in regular session yesterday afternoon. Present: Chairman Wm. Calder, and Messrs. H. C. McQueen, C. W. Yates and C. H. Ganzer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The clerk presented a statement of the examination of the books of the City Treasurer, showing balance from January of $34 043.60; receipts during February, $8 472 18; disbursements during February, $33,763.27; balance to March account, $8,752 51. Statement of cash deposits: Deposited with Murchison & Co.'s Bank, $3,707.78; deposited with the Atlantic National Bank, $3,-536.25; deposited with the National Bank of Wilmington, $35; deposited with Blair & Co., of New York, $50; cash on hand, $1,433.48; total, $8,-752.51.

R. F. Rising appeared before the Board and presented two bills, aggregating $35 40, for repairing street lamps, and stated that Alderman Gore, chairman of the Committee on Lights, refused to approve them. On motion, the chairman of this Board was authorized to issue a money warrant in payment of Mr. Rising's bills, provided they are approved by a majority of the Committee on Lights.

The contract at $496 awarded to T. E. Wallace and E. G. Parmele by the Board of Aldermen, for the laying of a roadway of sixteen feet width on Fourth between Harnett and Nixon streets, six inches deep with shells, the conditions to be the same as their other contracts for street improvements, was concurred in.

A commuication was received from the Board of Aldermen asking concurrence in its action at last meeting in making the following additional appropriations: For streets and wharves, $1 500; for public buildings, $100; for the fire department, $1,500; for the sanitary department, $100; for the markets, $350; for prisoners, $75. Total, $3,525.

On motion this Board, upon making calculation of anticipated expenses, concurred in the above appropriations to the following extent: For streets and wharves, $1,500; for public buildings, $300; for the fire department, $500; for the sanitary department, $300; for the markets, $300, for prisoners, $75. Total, $3,775.

The Board concurred in the appropriation of $10 to reimburse Police Sergeant Thomas Lossin for counsel fee paid to Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., for defending him against a charge of assault and battery. The Board also concurred in the action in refunding to Mrs. L. N. Rutland $8.75 excess of taxes.

Bills were audited and approved as follows: For current expenses, $1,264.07; expenses on bonds and coupons, $10.41; refunded taxes, $8.75.

The Board then adjourned.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARY TO MEET TO-DAY.

Pie Chasers on Hand—Design of Dormitory for Institution for the Blind Accepted—Pardon Granted—New Presbyterian Church.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 16.

The board of directors of the penitentiary meet here to-morrow. There is a large arrival of pie chasers this morning. Nearly all of the hangers-on who clung to the old Capitol like barnacles during the Legislature are back expecting to obtain relief from the penitentiary board. I understand that no changes whatever will be made in the penitentiary for the present.

A pardon is granted Emilie L. Thoms, a young Frenchman, who is serving a one year sentence in the Buncombe county prison for carrying concealed weapons. The pardon was recommended by Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and twelve physicians in Asheville. Thoms is in delicate health.

The board of directors of the Institute for the Blind last evening accepted the design of Frank P. Milburn, of Charlotte, for the new dormitory, which is to cost $33 000. Work will begin right away. Contracts are advertised for. The building is to be 65x100 feet, and three stories high. The third floor will be used for an assembly room, and will have a seating capacity of 1,000. The building will be equipped with steam-heating apparatus.

The relict of the late Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, daughter of Gov. James Iredell, died last evening.

Earth was broken this morning for the new Presbyterian Church, which is to be constructed at once.

BOTH OUGHT TO WIN

The Opinion of One Who Has Spent Three Weeks Studying the Pugilists.

At last the eventful day is at hand, and whether the victor is Corbett or Fitzsimmons, the suspense at any rate will be at an end, and one of the pugilists will be a sadder but wiser man. It is useless to cite the opinions of patrons of the ring in regard to the outcome of the contest, for they all differ, and we can find nothing more appropriate than the article below by T. T. Williams, taken from the New York *Journal* of Monday:

"After doing nothing for three weeks excepting study the men, I wouldn't give ten cents as a business proposition for my own opinion, and I simply offer it to add to the current stock of innocent amusement. Corbett is the heavier man, the bigger man and the cleverest man; incidentally he is the more savage of the two in his present mood. Therefore Corbett ought to win. Fitzsimmons is the harder puncher, the more rugged man, the quicker to recover from punishment, the more dangerous at in-fighting. Therefore Fitz ought to win. Which one will win? Oh, I don't know. This predicting business is a bad one and unprofitable for self and friends. Here we have the oldest inhabitant, the weather prophet, the pioneer of '49, and three professional ground hogs, predicted fine, clear weather until after the fight, but last night it snowed. This morning it snowed, at noon it hailed, at 1 the sun shone, at 2 the people were looking one way for umbrellas, and the other for overshoes, and at 3 the sun shone again."

The fight will begin this morning at 11 o'clock, Carson City time, which will make it about 3 o'clock p. m. here. The STAR will receive bulletins from the fight, and all its friends are invited to call down.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

To Institute a Tribe of Red Men.

Deputy Great Iacohonee J. J. Hopkins leaves here this morning with a team of fifteen members from Cherokee and Eyota Tribes of Red Men to institute a Tribe, composed of about forty charter members, at Rocky Mount to-night.

The Great Edison's inventions—"The Projectoscope" and Graphophone. Matinee to-day at 3 p. m.; prices, 10 and 20 cents. †

See "The Black Diamond Express," one of the great Projectoscope scenes. Matinee at 3 p. m. to-day. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington Stamp Works.

AUTOGRAPH STAMPS, AIR CUSHION Stamps, Self-inking Stamps, Linen Markers, Seal Presses, Seven-year Daters, and any other kind of Rubber Stamp goods. Manufactured by the WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, 16 Princess street. Also, we do Job Printing in the latest style type at low prices, and we will please you. Bell Phone 340. mar 14 tf

50 Bags Coffee,
25 Barrels Porto Rico Molasses,
250 Boxes Tobacco.
All grades, at rock bottom prices.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market Street.
mar 17 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

AND

General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $2.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to

Southern Jellico

and the

Virginia Coals,

which we are selling at the very low price of

$4.50 per ton, $2.25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton,

delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.

W. E. WORTH & CO.

Telephone 94. jan 29 tf

Assignee's Sale

—OF—

Boots, Shoes, &c.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1897 I will sell the stock of

Boots, Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars

contained in the store northeast corner of Market and Front streets, at greatly reduced prices. Parties wishing good foot wear can secure bargains. Terms of sale cash.

A. J. HOWELL, Assignee of Henry Burkhimer.

mar 14 tf

March, April and May.

"If you aint got 'em you might have 'em,' and one ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.

CORNEAUS'

Bed Bug Interceptic

does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly.

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,

mar 8 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Fox River Butter.

40 Tubs large and small of Fox River Butter.
5 Barrels Turnips.
5 Tons Mapes' celebrated Truck Manures.

And piles of all other goods in my line.

D. L. GORE.

mar 13 tf 120, 122 & 124 North Water street.

Buggies and Harness.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: Having disposed of all of my Horses and Mules, I will now give my entire attention to the BUGGY AND HARNESS business, and will make it to the advantage of every one who contemplates making a purchase in my line if they will give me a trial. I have catalogues from the leading manufacturers of HIGH GRADE VEHICLES AND HARNESS, and if I have not got on hand exactly what you want you can make your selection from catalogue and I will take your order and save you money and trouble.

J. A. MONTGOMERY, No. 110 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. mar 4 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Nuts

For the People to

Crack.

IF You can buy Ladies' Muslin Chemise, full size, nicely made for..... 25c
Why pay 39c elsewhere?

IF You can buy Muslin Drawers, tucked, full size, nicely made for..... 25c
Why pay the other fellow 39c?

IF You can buy Muslin Skirts, full width, ruffled, nicely made for..... 48c
Why pay 75c elsewhere?

IF You can buy Muslin Skirts, tucked and embroidery flounce and nicely made and full width for.....
Why pay your friend $1.00? 75c

IF You can buy Muslin Night Gowns, nicely made, full size, tucked and plaited yokes for.....
Why pay some one else 75c? 50c

IF You can buy fine Muslin Night Gowns, tucked and trimmed with embroidery, nicely made, full size.....
Why pay others $1.00? 75c

IF You can buy a good strong Corset for
Why pay your friend 50c? 39c

IF You can buy Tam O'Shanter Caps, trimmed with quill and buckle, also blue flannel braided for.....
Why pay 40c elsewhere? 25c

IF We can sell you the goods you want cheaper than elsewhere, don't pay your friends more but call and see us.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

mar 14 tf 118 Market St.

Wines and Liquors.

Just Received

A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine.
Cooking Sherry Wine.
Duff Gordon's Wine, imported.
G. H. Mumm's Champagne.
Werner's Champagne.
Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale.
Bass' Ale.
Guiness' Stout.
Old Breezeland Rye.
Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Apple and Peach Brandy.
At low prices. Give us a call.

SOL. BEAR,

No. 18 Market Street,

dec 23 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mercer & Evans

CONTINUE TO ADD NEW LINES.

We continue also to ask the general public to carefully inspect our stock and prices before buying elsewhere. LOOK IN OUR WINDOW in passing. Knee Protectors for the little Boys are selling fast at 25 cents.

Great bargains in RUBBERS. Come and see.

MERCER & EVANS,

115 Princess Street.

Successors to H. C. Evans.

mar 14 tf

Butter and Cheese.

25 10-lb. pails G. E. Butter.
25 Favorite Cheese.
2 Bbls. Evaporated Apples.
15 Bbls. Apples.
5 Bags C. C. Nuts.
40 Bags Spring Oats.
90 Bags Feed Oats.

W. B. COOPER.

mar 14 tf Wilmington, N. C.

This Week

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

Mackerel, Mackerel, Mackerel,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Roasted Rio Coffee,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.

Store full of first class Groceries and hustling clerks.

Three wagons running all day.

S. W. SANDERS.

mar 14 tf

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. I want to buy 4 city real estate. jan 6 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17

THE GREENBACK PROBLEM.

During Mr. Cleveland's administration we heard much about the "endless chain," to which nearly all the embarrassments of the Treasury were attributed, just as the financial uncertainties before were attributed to the "lack of confidence," caused by the Sherman act. The "endless chain" became an endles plaint during the Cleveland administration, and the President, Secretary Carlisle, Comptroller Eckels and the others who echoed the financiers in authority insisted that the only hope of the Treasury was to get it out of the way as quickly as practicable. Mr. McKinley will pursue substantially the same financial policy that Mr. Cleveland pursued, and Secretary Gage will doubtless take as his counsellors the New York bankers, as Secretary Carlisle did; but while they will both frame steps to retire the greenbacks, they will not be apt to inflict on the country much "endless chain" rhetoric.

In his inaugural address Mr. McKinley expressed a hope that some method might be devised by which they could be gradually retired but thus far this wish, although expressed in a very indefinite, noncommittal sort of a way, has not found a very responsive echo from the organs of Mr. McKinley's party, nearly all of which, at least those of them which have given expression to their views, seem to agree with Secretary Sherman, who sometime ago said he had no sympathy with the outcry against the greenbacks, which were a very convenient and a very good form of money, for the retirement of which there was no good and sufficient reason. Mr. Sherman does not agree with Mr. McKinley that they should be even gradually retired, in which he will be supported by a vast majority of the American people who for thirty-five years have been using the greenback without ever questioning its money quality or expressing a wish to have it destroyed and replaced by some other kind of currency. As far as we know the only papers which have echoed the demand for the withdrawal of the greenbacks are the gold Democratic papers which advocated the Cleveland financial policy and indorsed the Indianapolis platform on which the two aged decoys from Illinois and Kentucky ran, or rather stood, for they didn't make much of a run with their little 134,000 votes out of about 14,000,000. We have neither seen nor seen quoted any Republican paper which advocated the retirement of the greenbacks, now or at any time, gradually or any other way, for the double reason, we suppose, that they do not think it would be a popular movement, and they do not wish to take up the work where Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury (who were much more to Wall street and the money leaders than they were to the American people) laid it down. The New York *Advertiser* is a representative Republican paper, Republican to the core and edited with ability. It begins an editorial on this subject thus:

"Scarcely anything was more characteristic of the financial administration of Mr. Cleveland than the pertinacity with which he and his Secretary of the Treasury stuck to the absurd text that the source of the country's monetary difficulties was the greenback. Mr. Carlisle gave his chief's hobby horse a set of new harness in the phrase "an endless chain," and tried to make the country believe that every time a greenback was redeemed and a new one was issued the country had not only paid off one debt that it did not owe, but had incurred another that involved no value received. The whole Cleveland system, indeed, was based on the theory that the Government was kept poor by contracting debts to the north wind and paying them at maturity without receiving any equivalent for them.

"Of course, the bald propositfon, made but once, would excite nothing but laughter; but, as Mr. John I. Platt, of Poughkeepsie, has shown in a recent article in one of our contemporaries the last administration did not trust to single articles. 'When a statement is repeated often enough and persisted is long enough,' as he says, 'people come to believe it, whether it is actually true or not.' The statement that the 'endless chain' of the greenback was depleting the National Treasury was reiterated so steadily by Mr. Carlisle and his chief that it is not improbable that the pair of them ended by believing it to be true."

Quoting Mr. Platt, it says:

"While the banks may redeem their notes in Government paper, the Government need retain only a percentage of its issue of that paper as the ultimate reserve. The confidence of the people in the solvency of the Government and its unquestioned command of all the resources of a grent people, enable it to hold its issues at par, with a much smaller reserve than would be required by any private institution; and the banks, in turn, lean upon its solvency for the integrity of their issues." This is so obvious that one wonders how the late Administration had the effrontery to challenge it. Here, however, is the chief obstacle to the Cleveland idea:

"Nothing like it (the carrying of so much paper on less than a 10 per cent. reserve) has ever been accomplished under any other banking system or with any other Government paper money, and the element of strength which made it possible was the greenback,' for this reason: The greenback stood between the bank circulation and the gold, and by receiving the first impact of the demand for redemption, diverted it from the gold reserve, which must have been exhausted if it had been subject to direct attack.'

"This is unquestionable. Neither Mr. Carlisle nor the ex-President will care to oppose either of the two propositions involved in the latter part of the sentence. The greenback in 1895 6 played as important a part in the preservation of the public credit as in the first year of its issue. The talk of retiring it as a danger is as rational as would be the proposition of a ferry company to burn up all all its life preservers because they occupied too much space."

These two extracts about cover the case and show the absurdity of the howl about the "endless chain," a howl, however, which was never heard until Secretary Foster encouraged the raiding of the Treasury by his arbitrary order on the sub-treasuries to redeem the greenbacks with gold.

But admitting that they were the "endless chain" that the demanders for their retirement called them, Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury made a deceptive statement of the charge against them when they alleged that they had been repeatedly redeemed and the obligation which they represented was not lessened, that the Government was substantially paying the same debt over and over again. It is surprising that men occupying their positions should make such an absurd statement as that when they knew that everyone of those greenback notes that was re-issued after redemption paid an obligation which would have to be paid with some other kind of money if the Treasury didn't have the greenbacks. They were *paid out*, not *given out*, re-issued in discharge of some debt the Government owed, and were received as gold or silver would have been, for they were as good as either. The redeemed greenbacks simply took the place of the gold with which they were redeemed and were used the same as that gold would have been in meeting demands against the Government. How false and absurd, then, is the statement that no matter how often they were redeemed they still stood as a charge against the Government, as if after redemption they were re-issued without any equivalent in return.

In view of the fact that the greenbacks are popular and have some very strong backing in the Republican party, we do not think there will be any very vociferous demand during this administration to retire them.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to Congress, which met in extraordinary session Monday, is a brief, business like document, and is confined solely to the question of raising more revenue. While he dwells on and emphasizes the necessity for more revenue, he does not attempt to conceal the fact (which he couldn't, if he would) that there is another purpose behind the movement for a higher tariff, shown by the following extract from the message:

"In revising revenues duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market, as far as possible, to our own producers to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce, to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled."

This talk of the "home market," &c., is stereotyped stuff with which the public has been familiar for years, but it is rather discredited by the fact that under the present tariff, which gives a protection much higher than the difference in the cost of labor in this and in other countries with which our manufacturers come into competition, they have had not only the advantage in home market, but have carried their trade into other countries, including competing countries, to a greater extent than they ever did under any Republican "protective" tariff.

But it is to favor the manufacturers and others who have so long been depending upon the bounty of the Government more than on their own efforts that this higher tariff movement was started and is now pressed. If the revenue had been ample to meet all the requirements of the Government the movement would have been made all the same and something similar to the paragraph we quote would have been advanced as a justification for it and proof of its necessity.

The message, however, shows one thing, by the figures submitted, which does not reflect much credit on the candor of the preceding administration, when it was inveighing against the greenback as the "endless chain" by which the gold reserve was being repeatedly depleted, necessitating the issuing of four installments of bonds, amounting to $262,000,000, to keep it up. The gold reserve was being used to meet the expenses of the Government, a fact which was concealed, in as far as it could be, from the public, the impression being made that the depletion was the result solely of raids upon the Treasury, which they made the pretext for the outcry against the demand notes, accompanied by the demand for their retirement and cancellation. This was not dealing candidly or honestly with the people, and the issuing of bonds on that alleged ground was really making loans under false pretences. This fact was conclusively proven while the bond issues were being made, but this message puts it so clearly that it can be no longer questioned.

MINOR MENTION.

In view of the fact that the tariff is the subject which will engage the attention of this extra session of Congress the respective strength of the different parties represented is a matter of interest. There are in all 90 Senators, but there are three vacancies, with some doubt as to whether the gentlemen appointed will be admitted, which leaves the number on the Senate roll 87. Of these the Republicans have 43, the Democrats 33, the silver Republicans 8, and the Populists 4, which leaves the Republicans, straight, two short of a majority. When the three vacancies are filled two of them will be filled by Republicans and one by a Democrat, when the Republicans will have 44 votes, their full strength. But these vacancies will hardly be filled in time to give the new Senators an opportunity to figure on the new tariff. In summing up the situation, as far as the chances of the passage of the new tariff is concerned, the Philadelphia *Ledger* presents it thus, which we think is a fair statement of the case:

"The forty-two Republicans will stand by a protective tariff, but Messrs. Wolcott, Carter and Pritchard, and, possibly, one or two more, are favorable to the free coinage of silver. Of the Democrats, Messrs. Gray, Caffrey and Lindsay are for the gold standard, and Messrs. Gorman, Smith, Murphy, Faulkney and Mitchell are personally opposed to free silver, but are not likely to antagonize their party. Messrs. McEnery and Caffery, the Louisiana members, are strongly in favor of high sugar duties, and may support the administration Tariff bill. Messrs. Gorman and Smith are likewise Protectionists rather than Free-traders. With the exception of Mr. Heitfelt, the silverite Senators are of Republican antecedents, and some votes for the tariff bill may come from them. The same may be said of the Populists, and there is an impression that Mr. Kyle may be confidently counted upon for the revenue measure in return for Republican assistance during his canvass. Messrs. Heitfelt, Turner and Rawlins, it is said, were also favored by Republican support.

"While the organization of the Senate is involved in doubt, it is regarded as extremely probable that a moderate tariff bill will pass, notwithstanding the certainty that a majority of the members of the Senate are in favor of the free coinage of silver."

The cruiser New York narrowly escaped destruction last Tuesday after leaving her anchorage to go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Smoke was seen issuing from the forward magazine, and it was only by prompt flooding that a disaster was averted, that would have destroyed the ship and killed many, if not all of those on board. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of bituminous coal in the bunkers surrounding the magazine, (which contained 8,000 pounds of explosives,) and is supposed to have been burning for several days. The walls of the magazine were heated a cherry red and the wood work burnt to charcoal.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— No doubt the South is pining to hear Mr. Bynum talk finance. However, the people down there should be considerate enough to refrain from quoting from Bynum's silver speeches.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— In Germany, Austria and France, the bounty paying countries of Europe, it is noted, the people pay from 9 to 10 cents a pound for refined sugar. In this tariff-ridden country they pay from 4 to 5 cents a pound. In free-trade England they pay from 2½ to 2¾ cents a pound. The next Republican Congress will add about 1½ cents to the price in this country.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

—— There can be no adequate defence for the appropriation of over one billion dollars by the late Congress—a sum largely in excess of the Government revenues. The excuse urged by Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, that the appropriations were less than the department estimates is a very lame one. It is like the excuse of Adam for partaking of the forbidden apple, which has always been accounted a shabby evasion.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The coils of Spain are beginning to unwrap their crushing embrace from the people of its provinces. In both Cuba and the Phillipine Islands the revolutionists are steadily making headway. The days of Spanish tyranny and cruelty to her alien subjects are nearing the end. Desire for liberty of conscience and of the individual is nerving the arms and hearts of these people to do and suffer with a courage and endurance never surpassed. If to deserve success is to win it, surely the patriots now fighting for liberty in Cuba and the Phillipines will gain it.—*Richmond State, Dem.*

—She Hadn't Thought of That: "Oh, children you are so noisy to-day. Can't you be a little quieter?" "Now, grandma, you must be a little considerate and not scold us. You see, if it wasn't for us you wouldn't be a grandma at all."—*Tit Bits*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

There Is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind." †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Enfield *Enterprise*: We are sorry to caronicle the death of Mrs. Burgess, which occurred at her home in this place on last Thursday night, and that of her daughter, Mrs. Phillips, which occurred last Monday morning at her home about two miles from Endfield.

— Winston *Sentinel*: The insolvent estate of Harper Reynolds has been wound up. The books show that he had done a losing business since 1886 and when he failed in 1893 there were twenty-three banks who had Harper Reynolds on their books.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: The office of Hon. J. G. Shaw was again besieged this morning by hundreds of people wanting government seed. After to-day no more will be distributed in this county, so that other counties may get their share. It required 46 large mail sacks to contain Congressman Shaw's quota.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: The Stone Mountain Railroad Company has been organized to build a standard gauge railroad, one hundred miles in length, from North Wilkesboro to Stone Mountain, thence across the Blue Ridge Mountains through Alleghany and Ashe counties to the Virginia or Tennessee line to connect with a road now being built from Abingdon, Va., to the Northwest into the coal fields of Virginia, or to the Tennessee line and thence to a connection with Bristol, Tenn. G. W. Hinshaw, of this city, is president of the company which has a capital of $200,000. This will be increased to $15,000 per mile when work on the road begins. W. H. Wells, of New York, is chief engineer. Stone Mountain, after which the company is named, is owned by the Stone Mountain Granite Company, a North Carolina Corporation, with $100,000 capital. Col. H. L. Smith, of Norfolk, Va., is president of the latter company.

— Alamance *Gleaner*: Monday afternoon about 6 o'clock Ingram Ward, who lives near Haw River, was stabbed in the right breast by George Overman, who lives near Liberty, Randolph county. There was a large crowd at the "fair grounds," a vacant lot two squares from the court house. There, trading horses and more or less drinking is carried on at every court. Overman, who is under 20 years of age, was trading and felt his liquor, seemed to be seized with the desire to cut and fight, and before he cut Wood we are informed he had been knocked down a time or two by parties whom he had approached in a threatening manner. About this time Ingram Ward, aged about 22 years, drove up in a cart and was hitching his horse, when Overman approached him without provocation and asked him what he had to do with it and plunged his knife into Ward's breast. Soon Chief of Police Forshee was on the ground and arrested Overman. Upon the approach of the policeman Overman threw down his knife, but another knife and a pistol were found on his person. Dr. J B. Thompson was called to attend Ward. The examination disclosed that he had received a wound in the right breast over two inches deep, being cut through a heavy overcoat and his other clothing. Wood bled profusely and spat up blood. Late Tuesday afternoon the doctor saw Ward, but had fears as to his recovery owing to his feeble pulse and low temperature. Overman has been committed to jail until it is seen what will be the result of the wound inflicted upon Ward. It is a deplorable affair, and may result in the extreme penalty of the law being visited upon Overman.

TWINKLINGS.

—This is a queer old world of ours, for always it has been the time a man feels most put out is when he's taken in.

—Gargoyle (at the theatre)—"This house has as fine a stage as ever I saw." Gammey—"Still, there are flies on it."

—Teacher (in Philadelphia school —"Philadelphia was settled by the Quakers in 1682. Now, Willy Green, tell us what happened after that." Willy Green (lately moved from New York)—"Nothin'!"

—"May I ask," said the visitor in the Senate gallery, "who these gentleman represent?" Nobody," replied the guide. "This is the United States Senate."—*Philadelphia North American.*

—Dr. Slade (who has been away) Where is lop-eared Johnson? I haven't seen him since my return." Alkali Ike—Lop-eared hain't yere any more." "Not defunct?" "That's jest what he done—defunct with my hoss an' Bill Hocksrsmith's wife.—*Puck.*

—There Were Others: "Am I the only woman you ever loved?" "Oh, no," he answered promptly; "you are the sixth" she exclaimed, suddenly relieving his shoulder of the weight of her head. "Yes," he said coldly; "there were five before you—my mother, an aunt and three sisters." And there after she endeavored to be more specific when asking questions.—*Tit Bits*

— A Success—"Were your theatrical entertainments for charity a success?" asked one girl.

"Yes, indeed! We got $107.95."

"Indeed! You must have had a large audience."

"No, we took in $7.25 at the ticket office and father gave us $100 never to do it again."—*Washington Star.*

— Mrs. Huniker: "I'm really discouraged about our Will. I don't believe he is destined to be a great man, after all."

Mr. Huniker—"Nonsense, nonesense. What has put that idea into your head?"

Mrs Huniker—"Why, look at this letter I've just received from him. He's been in college two years now, and his handwriting is still so good that you can read it right off, about like print."—*Cleveland Dealer.*

One Hundred Doses One Dollar is peculiar to and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to buy Hood's. †

Brain Measures.

A machine in operation at the University of New York is known as the pendulant chronoscope. By means of this experiments are made in measuring the brains of children and charts are drawn out giving the results. A child is shown a shutter and told to press a button as soon as the shutter drops. The interval between the pressing of the button and the dropping of the shutter shows how quickly the child can respond to an optical impression, and, consequently how smart it is. The charts show that boys average better than girl in brightness and general capability.

Wood For Food.

The veddahs, or wild hunters, of Ceylon mingle the pounded fibers of soft and decayed wood with the honey on which they feed when meat is not to be obtained.

VOICELESS CLUBS.

THEY ARE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS WHERE DEAF MUTES GATHER.

Quiet but Animated Discussions of Leading Questions—Athletic Clubs Which Contain Record Makers—New Fields Are Opening For Speechless Workers.

Deaf mutes, who have been supposed to lead a life of silence and uselessness, are rapidly forcing themselves into prominence.

There are in this city a number of social, literary, athletic and benefit clubs the members of which are all deaf mutes, many of whom make their own living by following a variety of vocations. In certain classes of work the deaf mute has proved himself fully as competent as the man endowed with speech, and in consequence the field of labor in which they can earn a livelihood is being constantly enlarged.

In speaking about deaf mutes, for whose good and education the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., has worked for over half a century, the preacher to the silent said: "There are throughout the state of New York nearly 40,000 deaf mutes, a large number of whom have passed through the institute at Lexington avenue and Sixty-seventh street, and as they grow up enter the world and battle for their livelihood.

"For this purpose we have in this city the Deaf Mutes' Union league, the Lexington club, the Quiet club, the Manhattan Literary association and the Quod club. It is here that the largest number of mutes is to be found, as they naturally like to live near those similarly afflicted, so that they can exchange ideas and enjoy the social amenities of life.

"The Union League Club of Deaf Mutes is a social club, with rooms at 205 East Sixty-seventh street, and while the members meet to a great extent for social purposes the interests of those who are similarly afflicted and mutual help are the chief objects of the members.

"This club and the Quod club, which has rooms in Waverley place, hold meetings every week, when different subjects are brought up for discussion. Many of the members take a great interest in politics, and silent but exciting arguments often take place.

"The Lexington Athletic club is a club of mute athletes, with rooms in the Cafe Logeling, where many of the members meet every evening. There are among them several men who have made records for themselves in the athletic world. They are enthusiastic bicyclists and have a very good baseball nine, which plays the smaller clubs in and around the big cities and have an annual series of matches with the boys of the Institute For Deaf Mutes on Washington Heights. They never talk back at the umpire.

"Besides these clubs there is the Guild of Silent Workers, that meets on the last Tuesday of each month at 224 Waverley place. The officers of this guild are the Rev. Dr. Krans, president; the Rev. Charles Chamberlain, chaplain; S. M. Brown, secretary, and W. G. Jones, treasurer. The Manhattan Literary association is, as its name implies, given up to literary work, and its members meet on Thursday evenings at the Waverley place house, listening to lectures, papers, etc., and always ending the evening with a sharp and critical discussion. The chief object of this association is to bring before deaf mutes the best literature of the day, and especially any matter that may be of particular interest to themselves.

"With regard to the trades and professions that our pupils take up in after life, there is no reason why any of the young men who pass through our institute should not find employment. They are thoroughly competent to do excellent work in many branches of trade, and numbers do so. At present we have two men in the distributing department of the postoffice and a few in the custom house warehouses.

"In Washington quite a number of mutes find employment in the different public offices. The men work as cabinet makers, shoemakers, printers and cooks, while a large number are employed as packers in large wholesale and retail stores. Deaf mutes are well adapted for farm labor and nursery gardening, and quite a number get such employment.

"The women, as a rule, become expert seamstresses, and much of the finest embroidery work is done by them. They readily learn the ceramic art, and many of them earn a good living by painting on china and such work. Quite a number find employment in the big bookbinding establishments, where they readily pick up the work and give great satisfaction. At the Gallaudet Home For Deaf Mutes, on the Hudson river, near Poughkeepsie, we teach the men how to become farmers, kitchenmen and flower gardeners. Our 165 acres of land are as well cultivated and as productive as any similar plot of ground. It is only after they have been trained here that they are sent out to work as laborers and gardeners for those who apply."—New York Recorder.

Tone Handkerchiefs.

Every one in Paris is going wild over the tone handkerchiefs just now. The linen thread is dyed in fast colors before it is woven, and it is marvelous to see what delicate tones are obtained. The pale grays, blues and greens and dainty shades of rose, lavender and yellow are most in demand. Some of the handkerchiefs are perfectly plain, with the narrow hem; some are edged with real lace, while others are embroidered. One of the prettiest has a trne lovers' knot in delicate tracery; another, of pale rose, has a bowknot in one corner and garlands of forgetmenots in the other corners. They vary in price from $3 to $6 each and look like cobwebs. They are all of exquisite texture and yet stand more real wear and tear than a coarser linen.

The Casting of Steel.

In casting steel there has always been more or less difficulty from the tendency of the melted metal to splash. This produces flaws and cracks on the surface of the ingots used for forging guns. These ingots weigh five tons and upward. It naturally arises that such a large quantity of metal falling from a height into the molds would spatter and splash. The particles thrown off cool rapidly and are productive of a great deal of trouble. By a new and simple method this is prevented. A tube is prepared of thin sheet iron, such as is used for roofing. The tube is 24 inches in inside diameter and is suspended from an iron ring, to which there are riveted three bars on the surface of the mold. The steel is poured from the bottom of the ladle into the middle of the iron tube. All the splashes are thrown on the walls of the tube, which gradually melts away during the rise of the surface of the liquid steel in the mold. It is by such little devices as this that a great deal of time, trouble and work are saved.—New York Ledger.

The Mystery of Electricity.

By use of the word "electricity" we express a phenomenon which is only known through its manifestations. Sometimes it is spoken of as "electric fluid," but that it is not a fluid in the true sense of that word is well known to all scientists. The word "electricity" is also used to name the science which treats of the power and other characteristics of the "unseen force."

Electric force, when in a state of rest, is called statical electricity; when in motion, dynamical electricity. This wonderful and mysterious force may be brought into action by heat, friction and other agencies, but what it is and whence the source of supply "no man knoweth."—St. Louis Republic.

Scrofula

Infests the blood of humanity. It appears in varied forms, but is forced to yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and vitalizes the blood and cures all such diseases. Read this:

"In September, 1894, I made a misstep and injured my ankle. Very soon afterwards,

A Sore

two inches across formed and in walking to favor it I sprained my ankle. The sore became worse; I could not put my boot on and I thought I should have to give up at every step. I could not get any relief and had to stop work. I read of a cure of a similar case by Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it. Before I had taken all of two bottles the sore had healed and the swelling had gone down. My

Foot

is now well and I have been greatly benefited otherwise. I have increased in weight and am in better health. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. BLAKE, So. Berwick, Me.

This and other similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic and liver stimulant. 25c.

LITTLE NELL—"What's the matter?"
LITTLE DICK—"Pop caught me smoking, and he's going to lick me."
LITTLE NELL—"When?"
LITTLE DICK—"Quick as he gets through smoking 'Pick Leaf.'"

LYON & CO'S
PICK LEAF
EXTRA
SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.
ALL FOR 10 CENTS.
A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.
LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20, 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: Saturday night safe blowers cracked the safe in Mr. W. L. McGhee's store at Franklinton. About $150 in cash was secured.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	4½	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@	28
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	18	@	
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	35	@	40
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	90
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	11	@	13
Dairy, Cream	12	@	14
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	11	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	12 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" extra	8 25	@	8 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
Fine Patent		@	5 50
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	9½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	39	@	40
Oats, from s ore	32	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	45	@	45
Cow Peas		@	85
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	16
Dry		@	18
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER(City sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	15 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scant'ng and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	28
" in bbls		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	@	30
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis		@	1 75
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City mess	9 25	@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	8 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 100 ℔ Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	3 00	@	3 50
Common	2 00	@	2 25
Cypress	3 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Grans		@	4¾
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 00
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW ℔ ℔	4	@	4½
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon	1 20	@	1 20
North Carolina	1 00	@	1 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 26½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26 cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. Hard $1 80. Soft 1 80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine firm, 36@35¼c; rosin firm, $1 30, 1 35; tar, firm, 90c; crude turpentine firm, $1 30, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	88
Rosin	180
Tar	186
Crude Turpentine	9

Receipts same day last year—38 casks spirits turpentine, 291 bbls rosin, 153 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—43 bales; same day last year 212.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 50c; Fancy, 65c Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—55@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.35; six inch, $2 25 to 3.35; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 16—Evening.—Money on call to-day firmer at 1½@3 per cent; last loan at 2 per cent, closing offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@3¾ per cent. Sterling exchange dull and easy; actual business in bankers bills at 485½@485¾ for sixty days, and 487¾ for demand. Commercial bills 484@485. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 113½; United States twos 95¼. State bonds steady; North Carolina fours 103½; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds generally higher. Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was heavy.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 16—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7¼c.

Cotton—net receipts 803 bales; gross 3,972 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 1,374 bales; sales 1,395 bales; sales to spinners 302 bales; stock (actual) 251,547 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 15,547 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,040 bales; to France 6,100 bales; to the Continent 4 865 bales; stock 789,536 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 37,375 bales; exports to Great Britain 15,379 bales; to France 6,993 bales; to the Continent 35,446 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,691,057 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,600,381 bales; exports to France 593 344 bales; exports to the Continent 1,637,779 bales; to the Channel 5 481 bales.

Flour was dull steady and unchanged; Southern flour was dull and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot market dull and ¼c lower with options, closing steady; No. 2 red free on board 83¾c; ungraded red 70@84c; options declined ⅝@1, rallied ⅜@1c, fell ¼c and closed steady at ½@¾c under yesterday, with trading more active; No. 2 red March 81¼c; May 79⅝c; July 78c. Corn—spot was dull and firm; No. 2 29¾c at elevator and 30¾c afloat; options were dull at ¼c decline, closing steady, without features; March 29¾c; May 29⅞c; July 31¼c. Oats—spot dull and firm; options dull and ¼c lower; May 21¾c. spot prices—No. 2, 23c; No. 2 white 24c; mixed Western 21@24. Refined lard firm. Continental $4 80. South American $5 05; compound $4 12½@4 87½. Pork strong; demand fair; unchanged; new mess $8 75@9 25. Butter fairly active; fancy firm; State dairy 9@18c; do. creamery 13@18c; Western creamery 13@19c; Egins 19c. Eggs—the maket was easy. State and Pennsylvania 10¾c; Western fresh 10¼c;

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation.
Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PUBLIC LEDGER
AND DAILY TRANSCRIPT.
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR FROM 1864 TO 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is first of all a newspaper giving all the news of the day, classified and in complete form. In the LEDGER *every statement is verified*, its news is therefore *thoroughly reliable.*

Outside of its news department (which includes special correspondence from all the important cities and towns in *Pennsylvania New Jersey* and *Delaware*), the LEDGER is an illustrated family newspaper of exceptional interest and value, giving special attention to domestic affairs religious news and comment, social events, games, sports, the fashions of the day, literary, art, farm and garden, scientific and labor notes, building society news, etc.

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Editor and Publisher.
jan 29 tf

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As a further protection against all imitations.

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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
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jan 21 1y

THE MISTAKE.

"You will fall in love," they said. In affright
I fled from each charm to peaks above.
And when I attained the heavenmost height,
I found they were wrong—I had climbed to love!
—Marjorie Scott in Ladies' Home Journal.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS

The golden rays of the July sun were beating down mercilessly upon the dusty pavement of the little hamlet of M——, but the oppressive heat was somewhat relieved by a balmy breath of air stirring the leaves of the old chestnut trees which lined the principal thoroughfare, fanning them with a deliciously cool breeze and enabling the portly host of the inn of the Blue Lion to take his after dinner nap in comfort.

But he was fated to suffer an unlooked for interruption, for just as the big town bell struck the hour of 2 the letter carrier made his appearance, holding a letter in his outstretched hand, which he delivered to mine host's wife, uttering the words, "From America." Mother and daughter shook their heads incredulously. Mine host rubbed his sleepy eyes. "Is it really from America?" he queried. "Who could have written to us from that faraway country? Go, some of you, and find my glasses!"

The surprise was now general. It was in the days when everybody was talking about California. For two years previous to the occurrence here narrated people from all parts of Europe had emigrated to the gold mines in the far west, where—so ran the story—gold was actually laying about everywhere and to be had for the picking up.

At last the spectacles were found, and the old man read in a loud voice, while all present held their breath in suspense:

"'Dear Cousins'— Well, I declare," he interrupted himself, "this letter is from Cousin Berner, who emigrated 30 years ago."

Cousin Berner was immensely wealthy. Like all emigrants, he had to work very hard at first and had learned the lesson which stern necessity teaches all newcomers in that country. He had been a street sweeper, a bootblack, a lamplighter—in fact, he had been compelled to do almost anything and everything to earn a scant livelihood. Finally he had succeeded in saving a few dollars and started a small store. Fortune had favored him, and he amassed a vast fortune, which he intended to leave to his son. It was now his dearest wish to see this son happily married, and having accidentally gathered from some Germans who had arrived in San Francisco that his cousin had a daughter he had decided to send his boy on a visit to M——, hoping the young people would like each other. His boy, Charles, was diligent and industrious, and he saw no reason why his (the writer's) plans should not be carried out.

The old man cast radiant looks around him. "A marriage of the two youngsters? Well, I should think so! Could there be greater luck in store for our Marie? Just to think of it, my son-in-law an American! Won't the neighbors be jealous? But where is Marie? I do not see her?"

"I dare say she is busy in the garden," responded his wife hesitatingly.

"Call her at once!"

Marie, a beautiful, vivacious girl, soon made her appearance. She slowly perused the contents of the letter. "Well, girl, what do you think of this piece of good fortune?" the father queried after she had finished. "Would you like your rich cousin from America for your husband?"

"Why not," she replied in thoughtful and measured tones, "provided I like him?"

* * * * * * *

Charles Berner of San Francisco and Henry Decker of Hamburg, two young men who had become acquainted the day previous, upon leaving the Thames, stood on the deck of the Hamburg packet. The former was relating the object of his trip, adding frankly that he would have much preferred remaining in California, having as yet no desire to marry, but had been urged by his father to bring home a European wife. "And here I am," he concluded, "en route for a little out of the way place called M—— to have a look at my prospective bride."

"This is a strange coincidence," said Decker. "I also have to go to M—— shortly."

"To M——? Are you also looking for a wife?"

"No, indeed," smilingly. "My father has an interest in some neighboring mines, and business alone takes me there. Likely we may meet at the home of the future Mrs. B.?"

"Hardly, as I intend remaining some weeks in Hamburg and Berlin. To tell the truth I am not very anxious to make my cousin's acquaintance."

* * * * * * *

Charles Berner made the most of his stay in the beautiful Hanse town on the Elbe, and then proceeded to Berlin. One day, while promenading Unter den Linden he picked up a pocketbook lying before him on the sidewalk. It was made of tortoise shell, with silver filigree work and mother of pearl fastenings, no doubt the property of some woman. Entering a cafe he examined his find. Besides some money, it contained a note, which he opened. It was a letter signed "Clara," and addressed to her dear Amalie, asking to excuse the delay in her reply on accounnt of the change of residence of the writer's parents to 124 B street, first floor, and also telling the news that her father intended her to marry the son of his old friend, the merchant Decker of Hamburg, a charming young fellow, rejoicing in the sweet name of Henry.

Here was a poser for our young Californian, for no doubt this paragon and his acquaintance on board the packet were one and the same. Suddenly an idea struck him. He would return the pocketbook in person.

Getting into a droschke, he soon found himself in the Bismarck. Arriving at last he read above the bell for the first floor the name L. Foster. He knew now the young woman's name and resolutely rang the bell. Stating the nature of his errand to the servant who admitted him, he soon found himself in the presence of the object of his visit, whose beauty and majestic bearing made such an impression upon him that he remained riveted to the spot, gazing at her and forgetting the formality of introducing himself, he forgot all but the vision before him. After an awkward pause of a few moments the girl, her face turning crimson under his admiring glances, said in a somewhat displeased tone, "Will you kindly inform me of the nature of this call?"

The young man apologized for his seeming rudeness and handed her the pocketbook, which she at once recognized as belonging to her friend Amalie. Explaining all, the two were soon engrossed in an animated conversation, though she did not at first seem disposed to overlook his indiscretion of reading the contents of the letter to her friend. But the young man pleaded so earnestly and looked so crestfallen that she smilingly held out her hand, which Charles gratefully grasped and carried to his lips, perhaps a trifle impulsively, for she quickly withdrew it.

To tell the truth, Miss Clara seemed to like the young foreigner, and before he left she had mentioned the fact that she and her friend Amalie would meet that evening at the Court theater, which would give her a chance to return the pocketbook to its owner. More than that, Charles, by a few adroitly put questions, knew the exact location of the seats to be occupied by the party.

Of course he was there—a good deal too early too. The doors had hardly been opened, and he was for quite awhile alone in the vast aditorium, whiling away the slowly creeping time by a study of the curtain, the chandelier, the carvings on boxes and galleries and by inspecting everything within the reach of his eyes. When the two young women arrived, after having sorely tried Charlie's patience, they, or at least Clara, found, to her surprise (?), the young fellow seated in the stall next to hers and introduced him to her companion as "Mr. Berner of San Francisco," who had found her pocketbook.

* * * * * * *

The phlegm which usually characterized every movement of the worthy landlord of the Blue Lion at M—— had all at once disappeared. Since the receipt of the letter from America he knew no rest. The best room was put in readiness for the expected guest, he inspected the house from top to bottom, he scolded the servants incessantly, and never before had his good wife known him to be such a tyrant and so hard to please. More than that, he would go to the parson and schoolteacher and make them point out to him the map of America and tell him about California, and in the evening he would impart this knowledge to his guests in the taproom, showing for the hundredth time the letter and talking about the rich young relative from the far west.

His daughter Marie took things much more quietly. If she liked him, she would be his wife; if not, she was firmly resolved not to marry him, riches or no riches. In due time, she said to herself, she would find one who loved her and whom she loved in return.

* * * * * * *

One day in the latter part of August a carriage and pair were seen to approach the sleepy little town of M——. Its sole occupant was Henry Decker, who alighted some distance from the place, near the mines, which to inspect he had come all the way from Hamburg.

Tired and out of sorts he wended his way along the dusty highway and entered the town. Reaching the market place he was spied by the portly host of the Blue Lion, who leaned against the threshold in anything but good humor, on account of the protracted delay in the arrival of his long expected nephew.

He looked hard at the stranger. Nobody he knew in this neighborhood was so fashionably dressed. A thought shot through his brain. The approaching man was his young relative, Charles Berner from America and no other! No one but an American looked like this. Quickly summoning wife and daughter, and running down the steps as fast as his portliness would admit, he embraced and kissed the stranger repeatedly, exclaiming:

"At last! At last! We have been expecting you for the longest time. How is your father? Well, I hope! But come inside and rest. Look, here are my wife and daughter. The older of the two is my wife, your—well of course your aunt. And now kiss all around, as near relatives should."

Decker tried hard to unwind himself from the old man's tight embrace, which almost deprived him of breath, but in vain. No chance to explain that there was a mistake. At last, all he could utter was, "If you think, if you believe, sir, that I"—

"What the dickens!" the old man interrupted. "Of course I believe, nay, I even insist that you all kiss and become better acquainted. Such is our fashion among relatives, and no doubt among Americans also. And, my dear boy, what do you mean by sirring me? I am your uncle—that settles it!"

Again the "dear boy" tried to open his lips, but by this time they were sealed by his aunt's lips, who impressed a sounding smack on his. Not content with this performance, the old lady shoved him toward her daughter, whose cheeks were aflame up to her ears in the expectation of a kiss from her supposed kinsman and future husband.

The young fellow looked upon the picture of so much innocence and loveliness before him. He reflected a moment and then—blame him who may—he took Marie in his arms and hugged and kissed her repeatedly.

Henry Decker was not slow to notice that this was a case of mistaken identity. He was impressed with the sense of the ridiculous situation, and the dear little girl was so unspeakably pretty and innocent that he concluded since he was "in it" to let things take their own course and to await developments. He talked about America, he told the most improbable tales about California, and profiting from the confidence reposed in him by Charles Berner on board the steamship he told a tolerably straight story respecting his alleged family affairs in San Francisco.

He saw the impression he had made on the heart of the unsuspecting Marie, who never took her eyes off his face while he spoke, and his conscience smote him. He was filled with remorse for his deceit; but, alas, it was now too late. He resolved to disclose the whole thing on the following morning.

A kind fate favored the discharge of this onerous task. Toward evening the old "uncle" made the proposition that the young people should take a walk in the surrounding gardens in order to, as he indulgingly expressed it, give them a chance to become "better friends."

Henry did not let this unlooked for opportunity escape him. He told her all, he asked her pardon for the deception, and he called her as a witness how little chance her father had given him for an explanation.

The shock was too much for the poor girl. She grew pale, and a tremor shook her whole frame. She stood dumfounded and like one dazed; she could not at all comprehend the meaning of what she took to be a cruel joke. She pressed her hand to her heart and sobbed pitifully.

But, now, convinced from the depth of her sorrow that the dear girl really loved him, it was not a very difficult matter for Henry to pacify her by telling her unhesitatingly the entire story of his meeting with her American cousin; what the same had said regarding his feeling toward her; that he was not at all in a hurry to go to M——, and so forth. In short, when they wended their way homeward, Marie not only pardoned the "cruel deception," but had bashfully confessed that since she had been so weak to give her heart away at first sight to so "cruel a deceiver" she would leave it in his keeping, if only to teach her truant and wayward cousin a lesson.

Henry Decker had a very unpleasant ordeal to face on the morrow.

"Mr. Moller," he said feelingly, "when yesterday I entered your house I had not the remotest idea that the most important moment of my life was so near at hand. I came as a total stranger to you, and you received me, not as such, but as if I were the future husband, the accepted lover, of your lovely daughter."

"Which you are, Charlie. Why do you make so many unnecessary words?"

"But, dear sir, give me a chance to explain."

"Or was I mistaken, after all? Do you not care for our daughter? Is there in all America a girl like our sweet Marie?"

"On the contrary, dear sir, all I desire is to be considered worthy of such a prize"—

"By thunder, Charlie, have you taken leave of your senses? Are all Americans affected in a like manner when proposing? Have I not told you plainly that we do not object? And"—turning to his daughter, who had just entered—"Marie, do you care enough for this young man, who has so many confounded objections to make against you, to marry him?"

"Indeed I do, father, with all my heart," the maiden replied frankly.

"There! That ends the matter. No more nonsense now. Such matters ought to be settled quickly. Oh, I know what I am talking about! Never would I have believed that a practical American could be such a circumlocutionist! Quick, now, the betrothal kiss, and here is our blessing to boot. One, two, thr"—

He was just going to say "three" when the door slowly turned on its hinges and a stranger entered, who stopped for a moment on the threshold, and then broke out into pleased laughter.

"You here, friend Becker?" he exclaimed. "I thought you had inspected your mines long ago and were safely back at Hamburg!" Then, turning to mine host, he extended his hands.

"Here I am at last, dear uncle," he said. "I know I tarried long on the way, but I had a very important matter to settle in Berlin, and could not possibly get away earlier. Everything is in tiptop condition at home in San Francisco, and father and mother both send their best regards."

"Sir, who are you?" gruffly asked the landlord of the Blue Lion.

"Who am I? What an odd question to ask of me! Why, to be sure, I am Charles Berner, very much at your service, and the son of your cousin Berner of San Francisco!"

The dazed old man leaned heavily upon a chair, looking bewildered from one to the other. His lips opened, he gasped for breath, he tried to say something, but could utter no sound. He sank fainting into the next chair.

* * * * * * *

Three months have passed since the events narrated above, and our fair readers have undoubtedly guessed how it all ended. The "genuine" Charles Berner had been detained by very important matters in Berlin—that is, by Miss Clara Foster. But being an obedient son he took the journey to his relatives, in spite of the fact that his cousin Marie could be nothing to him.

Bursting suddenly in upon them at the very moment when his uncle "commanded" his friend Decker and Marie to embrace and give the "betrothal kiss," he had understood the situation at once and was not loath to help his "double" out of his dilemma by explaining all to his uncle and aunt, which he did the more gladly as his choice had been made ere he had met his cousin Marie.

The old people are perfectly satisfied with their son-in-law, and Mr. Moller tells his neighbors and guests often of the smart trick played on him by Henry Decker, invariably adding:

"He is all we could desire, but it is a pity, all the same, that he is not an American."—From the German.

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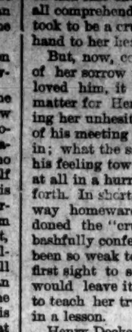

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Correspondence invited. jan 17 tf

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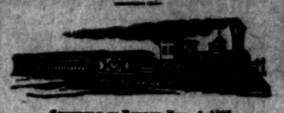


SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.55 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.50 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 11.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.30 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.34 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.00 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 0.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 2.08 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 3.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 13.40 p m, Wilson 1.13 p m, Goldsboro 2.10 p m, Warsaw 4.08 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 3.25 p m, Washington 5.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.13 p m, †Norfolk 3.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rock Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.08 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.06 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.35 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m,, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.38 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 55 a m, Greenville 8.59 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.30a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 4 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 35 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.00 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8 30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 35 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 5.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina' Railroad leave Sumter 6 40 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.26 a m, Manning 9.06 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m, Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 1 a m, 4 p m, arrive Lanes 3.26 a m, 5.35 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 35 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 6.10 p m, arrive Darlington 6.40 p m, Hartsville 7.5 p m, Bennettsville 7 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.37 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 8 p m, Cheraw 8 18 p m, Darlington 8 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 8.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 8.50 p m, Smithfield 9.55 p m, Dunn 8.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.30 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.07 p m, arrive Wilson 1.43 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 31 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m(arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.35 a m and 3.30 p m.,

†Daily except Sunday, *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

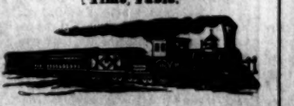
NORTH BOUND		STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND	
46	48		47	45
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 30	3 30	Lv....Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 35
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville.....Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 48	10 35
11 55	4 30	Lv...Maysville.....Lv	10 09	9 15
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville....Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 33	Ar...Newbern.....Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 6 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
†Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. may 20 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
8 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.		STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	.....
.....	4 12	Kinston.....	10 33	.....
5 15	5 35	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 27	6 42	Morehead City...	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 25 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 3.20 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 8 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 1.05 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	.....
Leave Lamberton	5 26 p m	.....
Leave Maxton	6 12 p m	.....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	.....
Arrive Hamlet	6 51 p m	.....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 1*pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 23am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	.....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 13 p m	6 45 am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	.....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton	.....	10 25am
Arrive Shelby	.....	11 43am
Arrive Kilesboro	.....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	.....	12 54pm
*6 40 a m Leave...Hamlet...Arrive		8 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive...Cheraw...Leave		*5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	.....	*4 35pm
Leave Kelenboro	.....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	.....	6 05pm
Leave Lincolnton	.....	7 03pm
Leave Mt. Holly	.....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 a m	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	.....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 58 am	11 23pm
Leave Ham

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17

FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI

Causes Death, Desolation and Distress—Farm Houses, Property and Cattle Destroyed—Fears Entertained That the Loss of Life Will Be Great.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 16.—The valley of the Lower Mississippi is an inland sea. Death, desolation and distress is spreading from as far north as Bird's Point, Mo., to the country below Helena, Ark. The heavy rainfall of the past fortnight in the Ohio valley and the consequent floods are the immediate causes of the frightful swelling in the Mississippi in the vicinity of Cairo and south of there.

The break in the levee near Nodena, Ark., Saturday, has wrought havoc in Mississippi county, which is virtually at the mercy of the raging torrent. Many persons are thought to have perished in this vicinity. Twenty-five negroes are reported drowned in Bushy bayou. For miles and miles west of Memphis every home has been abandoned.

One planter, J. T. Butler, tells a terrible story of the destruction of farm houses, property and cattle, but he reports only one drowning. Butler, however, fears that the loss of life will be great.

The break in the levee is widening and no power on earth can stop the crevasse. Six hundred people have been brought to Memphis from Crittenden county, most of them from Marion, Ark. Many were in a state of starvation when they arrived. The steamer Minnehaha has returned from a trip to Island Forty, five miles north of Mound City, where several families were found. The women were in water up to their waists, and two of them were holding babies in their arms.

FILIBUSTERING OPERATIONS.

The Attorney General Will Not Render an Opinion Until He Obtains Additional Facts.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The filibustering operations between this country and Cuba occupied the attention of the Cabinet to day. Attorney General McKenna gave his views on the subject of permitting alleged filibustering steamers to clear for Cuban ports with cargoes of arms and munitions of war. A general discussion followed his remarks. The Attorney General has decided not to render an opinion in the case of the steamer Dauntless until he can obtain additional facts relating to the application of her owners to clear from Jacksonville with arms and ammunition. Under ordinary commercial conditions the application would be granted without question, but the fact that the Dauntless or any other vessel would be obliged to clear for some Cuban port held by the Spanish puts a new phase on the matter. The cargo could not be landed there and the vessel would be seized. This would make it necessary for a vessel to attempt to land the cargo at some point along the coast, and in order to deliver the arms and ammunition to the insurgents an armed force would be necessary. The knowledge of this raises the question whether the men necessary to carry out the plans made for a filibustering vessel would not constitute an armed expedition, a clear violation of law. The Attorney General will have to decide whether the force likely to be taken on the Dauntless is an expedition within the meaning of the law. Permission was given the steamer Commodore to clear for a Cuban port with arms and munitions of war, but the vessel was wrecked before reaching the Cuban coast.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 993 bales for export and 200 for spinning. Middling uplands 7¼c, against 7⅜c last year. New Orleans and Gulf 7¾c, against 8⅛c last year. The speculation to-day was quiet. What little there was was of a local, featureless character, and the fluctuations in prices were practically unchanged from last night's final quotations. For a time prices advanced. Liverpool was higher both for futures and spots, and the Weather Bureau reported the Mississippi river still rising and above the danger line at New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and Cairo. The semi-weekly receipts at the interior town were considerably smaller than last week, and the spot markets in this country were firm and more active. The buying power was soon exhausted, however, and in the absence of support prices reacted on local selling. The semi-weekly receipts at thirteen principal towns were 18 855 bales, against 23,912 last week and 18 650 last year; shipments 21,456 bales, against 87,809 last week and 25,402 last year.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat Lower—Corn Unchanged—Oats Lower—Provisions Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The wheat market was quiet to-day, the close being at a moderate decline from yesterday. May wheat opened from 78⅝@78¾c, sold between 74⅛@74⅛ and 78@78⅜c, closing at 78⅜c—⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, closing easy.

May corn opened at 24⅛@24⅜c, sold between 24⅛ and 24⅜c, closing at 24⅜c—unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was easy, with the nominal closing yesterday.

Oats closed ⅛c under yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

The appreciation in hog prices at the yards was noted in the provision market at the opening. Interest in product grows daily, and the market displays greater activity than has been seen for a long time. Country customers were buying through the different commission houses to-day, the orders being in the aggregate heavy. Pork was the favorite article, although ribs were by no means neglected. May pork closed 10c higher; May lard 2½@5c higher, and May ribs 7½@10c higher.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Rosin was dull; strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine easy at 29@29½c.

Cotton futures closed barely steady; March 6 99, April 7 03, May 7 05, June 7 10, July 7 14, August 7 15, September 6 90, October 6 78, November 6 79, December 6 85, January 6 87. Sales 78,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—Spirits turpentine quoted firm; sales — casks. Rosin firm, sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 40, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 70, M $1 75, N $1 80, W G $1 85, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; sales 300 casks; receipts 895 casks. Rosin firm at a decline; sales 5,000 barrels; receipts 1,696 barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 50, F, G $1 60@1 65, H $1 75@1 80, I $1 80, K $1 85, M $1 85, N $1 95, W G $2 05, W W $2 30.

IN THE SENATE.

Civil Service Rules Attacked—Discussion Over Appointment of Senators by Governors—Notice of Amendment to Rules of Order.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President's message which, after its being read yesterday, was laid on the table, was on motion of Mr. Morrill of Vermont, Republican, referred to the Finance Committee.

The credentials of Mr. John A. Henderson, appointed by the Governor of Florida to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. Call, were presented and read, and Mr. Pasco asked that Mr. Henderson be sworn into office. This request was antagonized by Senators Allen, of Nebraska, Populist; Chandler of New Hampshire, Republican, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, on the ground that under the decision of the Senate in the Lee, Mantle and other cases, such appointments by the Governor were not in compliance with the Constitution.

An additional point of objection was noted by Mr. Hoar in this, that the appointment in this case was made to continue "until the Legislature should elect." The Governor, Mr. Hoar argued, had no such power. He could only appoint until the next meeting of the Legislature. In fact, the Governor's appointment of Mr. Henderson might last, not for six years only, but forever, if the Legislature did not elect a Senator.

All of these cases, said Mr. Hoar, were on the same footing and there ought to be a well-considered, careful dealing with them; first, by a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and afterwards by action of the Senate. It was very much more important for the Senate to extract itself from the mud into which it got by its action in the Montana and Washington cases than that a Senator should get his seat a week or two earlier. He hoped that under the circumstances the Senator from Florida would not insist upon having a long debate on the matter now.

Mr. Pasco stated points in which the present case differed from the other ones, and argued in favor of the immediate admission of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Allen moved the reference of the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was agreed to after further debate, over two hours having been consumed in the discussion.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Frye, of Maine, Republican, calling for copies of all orders, circulars, or instructions, and all correspondence with engineer officers in charge of public works relative to the application of all civil service rules to the operation of works in charge of the Engineer Department. He remarked, in an audible whisper, that he wanted to get rid of civil service, which was "an awful outrage."

"Is that a step," Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, Democrat, asked, "in the direction of abolishing the civil service law?"

"I regard it," Mr. Frye replied, "as a step in favor of abolishing civil service rules, so far as they relate to the employment of laborers and surveyors in the construction of public works."

"Are they employed by contractors or by the army engineers?" Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, Republican, inquired.

"By the engineer," Mr. Frye replied. "It is simply this; The civil service rules have been extended by the President over the employment of all manner of servants through the Engineer Department of the Government, so that if an officer away up the Columbia river wants to hire a laborer for a piece of work, the laborer must have a certificate from the Civil Service Commission, and so in the case of a surveyor who may be wanted for two or three days. It is interfering with all the improvement of rivers and harbors and is absolutely absurd and stupid."

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Vest (Democrat, of Missouri) gave notice of an amendment to the rules, providing that no report shall be received by the Senate from any committee unless the report has been considered by the committee at a session attended by a quorum of its members.

After a short executive session, at which to-day's nominations were referred, the Senate at 3.30 adjourned till Thursday next.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Betting More Lively in New York—Small Bets Made in Boston—Even Money On the Result in London.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 16.—As the time for the big prize fight draws near, betting on the result in the city has become much more lively. Several thousand dollars has already been placed in bets on the New York Stock Exchange, and a considerable amount of money has also been wagered in the hotels and other resorts up town where those interested in fights congregate. Since the betting began Corbett has been the favorite, and a majority of the wagers in this city have been made at the rate of five to four on Corbett.

E. B. Talcott, of the Stock Exchange, placed $2,000 at the rate of 5 to 4 on Corbett, and he has $3,500 more which he is anxious to place on the same terms. Other members of the Stock Exchange have placed about $1,000 on Corbett at the same odds.

There is an abundance of Corbett money in sight, but those who favor Jim's chances and are willing to back their opinion were not inclined to give better odds than 10 to 8. Fitzsimmons' backers wanted 10 to 7.

Col. Jno. H. Duane, of this city, has been commissioned by Chicago and Pittsburg parties to place $5,000 on Corbett at odds of 10 to 8.

BOSTON, March 16.—Several small bets at 10 to 8 on Corbett were made here yesterday. The favorite combination with Boston sporting men is Corbett, Flaherty and Green. The largest single bet in this city was made yesterday. Charley Hoyt, the playwright, and his partner, Frank McKee, bet $1,000 to $800 with a Boston man that Corbett would win.

LONDON, March 16.—There is very little betting in sporting or other circles in London on to-morrow's fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, and what few wagers have been made have chiefly been at even money. One offer of £300 even on Fitzsimmons found no takers, and later 11 to 10 against Corbett was offered by the same better and accepted.

The *Evening News* publishes a report of an interview with Sir George Chetwynd, who is an ardent devotee of athletic sports, in which he is reported as saying: "I cannot ignore the fact that Corbett is a clever boxer, but I think the Englishman will win. Anyway, it will be a hard fight."

The veteran pugilistic trainer and second, Jack Baldock, says: "I think Fitzsimmons will win, but it is foolish to underrate Corbett. Men of his class of nervous temperament often in a desperate fight exhibit rapidity and caution beyond expectation."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

John Hay and Horace Porter to be Ambassadors to Great Britain and France.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: To be Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States, John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to Great Britain; Horace Porter, of New York, to France; Henry White, of Rhode Island, to be Secretary of the Embassy of the United States in Great Britain.

THE VICTOR SOON KNOWN.

THE CONTEST WILL BE SHARP AND SHORT.

Both Men in Fine Shape—Nothing Short of Rain or Snow Will Cause Postponement—The Attendance Will Not be as Large as Anticipated.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CARSON, NEV., March 16.—The last twelve hours of daylight remaining before the greatest struggle in the history of pugilism begins were ushered in with lowered skies and a threatening atmosphere. Fortunately, however, the sun came to the front and its glorious rays dispelled all gloom. The early outlook had the effect of making both Corbett and Fitzsimmons do a little more work than they had intended to on the day before the battle. Fearing to take any chances under existing atmospherical conditions both men exercised with a view to keeping their wind up in case of a possible postponement. Nothing short of rain or snow storm will bring about such a postponement, however, and all indications tend to show that fair weather will be vouchsafed to-morrow. The long-looked for specials from East and West arrived to-day and discharged additions to the crowd which already has severely taxed the resources of the town. But the attendance at the ringside will not be as large as was anticipated. Between 4,000 and 5,000 people will perhaps be a careful estimate of the number who will see the meeting of the two men which took nearly two years and the expenditure of dollars to bring about.

If the victory had to be decided by the amount of confidence entertained by the rivals, the referee would have a much harder task than that which will be undertaken by Referee Geo Siler to-morrow, and the contest will probably be prolonged to a much greater degree than is looked for under Queensberry rules. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the duration will be limited to fifteen rounds. Judging by the betting this number is the favorite, while under ten rounds comes in as second choice. No one is inclined to think that the battle will be a long one. The interpretation of the rules which allows hitting in clinches and break aways, appears to account in a great measure for the popular idea of a short fight.

Dan Stuart, it is evident, assumes with the majority since he has put on the two smaller fights to follow the big event.

The betting remained about the same all day. There is plenty of Corbett money in sight but Fitzsimmons cash is not forthcoming in sufficient quantity to make the pencillers change the odds of 6⅕ to 10 on the Californian. Parts mutuals, with Corbett, Green and Hawkins as the pick of the combination, were very slow and there were scarcely any buyers for Fitzsimmons, Smith and Flaherty.

It was not quite the day of rest at the camps that was anticipated, although both men laid up considerably and dispensed with the sparring end of the programme entirely.

Both parties turned in early to get a good long rest before the eventful hour. According to the night's arrangements, Corbett will perhaps take a short walk in the morning and then drive to the arena. Of course the weather will have a good deal to do with the plans of both men.

Prof. Walter Watson, of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, who is credited with having brought out Corbett's boxing abilities, was probably the most welcome visitor at the Californian's quarters to-day. "Come in and take a flash at me, Walter," said Jim, after a hand shake. "Your opinion ought to settle the question of my condition." Watson followed the champion's father, P. J. Corbett, into Jim's cottage, where the examination took place. Jim stripped to the waist and Watson thumped him and kneaded every muscle on his trunk.

Mr. Corbett senior adjusted his spectacles and watched the process. "You're down pretty fine, Jim. Pretty fine," said Watson. "Not too fine, understand me, just about right, I should think. I never saw your muscles so hard. They show up through the skin more than ever before. Perhaps that is why you appear to be drawn down so much. Your neck is bigger than it used to be, I think. Have you been saving your right? Your left seems bigger than I ever saw it. If you were a stranger I should say you intended to fight this battle with one hand. Your right shoulder muscles strike me as having just about the proper development. Perhaps I should not be too critical, but I know you take some stock in what I'm saying. You are harder than you were in former years and carry less beef on you. I should say that you were in absolutely perfect condition for a man of your age and development. The more I look at you, the better I like your appearance. If, as you claim, your bellows are all right, the championship will stay in San Francisco."

Jim's father had not much to say. "Jim seems to have muscles sticking out all over him," was the old gentleman's comment. "His face ain't so very thin. His shoulders look very big to me. Come to think of it, I never saw them look so large. Now, as far as his color goes, I want to tell you that he never looked better. The lines about the eyes are perfectly natural. I had them when I was his age. Jim and Joe take after me, you know, and I am satisfied with the lad's appearance and if he doesn't win—well he should not have any excuse to offer the folks at home."

Jack McAuliffe, the ex-light-weight champion, attracted some attention on Carson streets this afternoon. "I have not seen either of the big fellows stripped," said Jack to a crowd in front of Stuart's office. "You can't tell a great deal by a man's face and not much more by seeing him stripped, but, according to my notion, both Jim and Bob are finer than silk. Why shouldn't they be? I think the pace will be so hot that the fight will not last more than six rounds. Judging by their talk to me, they ain't going to do much dancing about and drawing out, as it were. The fight is for blood and it will be all over by 11 o'clock to-morrow if the sun shines."

Wyatt Earp, who refereed the Sharkey-Fitzsimmons contest, sized up the heavyweights this morning. Earp is a secretive man naturally, and he had nothing much to say when he came back from Shaw's Springs. "I thought Corbett might not be as good as he was reported," he drawled. "He looks mighty determined though, and I don't believe he is afraid of an anaconda. Fitzsimmons is as heavy as when he fought Sharkey. Maybe he is worrying. The man with the most nerve is going to win this fight. Both of them are well-fixed for that argument to-day."

If expert opinion counts for anything the battle will be a short one.

SPANISH DISASTER.

Cubans Blow Up a Government Train—One Hundred Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, March 16, VIA KEY WEST, FLA., March 16.—A rumor gained currency here this afternoon that the Spaniards had met with a great disaster in Pinar del Rio province. It was reported that a Government train had been blown up by the rebels, over a hundred troops being killed and wounded. Cubans had full belief in the statement, but the Spanish officials, as usual, poohpoohed the idea of such a thing. It is stated to have occurred last Wednesday or Thursday.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Considered by Ways and Means Committee—Several Schedules Discussed and Reasons for Various Increases Given.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The new tariff bill was considered to-day by the Ways and Means Committee. The morning session lasted three hours. The time was occupied principally in discussing the several schedules and explaining the reasons for various increases. These explanations were made by the members who were most conversant with the work. The suggestion that the bill be reported Thursday met with strong opposition from the minority. The chairman disclaimed any purpose of curtailing the opportunities for offering amendments, but pointed out the necessity for getting the bill before the House at the earliest moment. The Democrats insisted that they only desired time in which to offer such amendments as justice and logic demanded.

It was explained that no special assignments of work were made, but that the committee worked together as a whole, except in some cases where certain members from their familiarity with the subject were given the practical control of a schedule. Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, it appears was largely responsible for the woollen schedule, which was explained by him. Similarly the changes in the agricultural schedule were interpreted by Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa.

The Democrats also criticised the increased rate on timber for spars and wharves and for the construction of telegraph lines, to which the Republicans responded by stating the reasons which had led to them.

It was developed incidentally that the tariff on 95 per cent. of the sugar importations will yield an ad valorem duty of 72 per cent.

It was decided at the afternoon meeting of the committee that an adjournment should be taken from this evening until 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The purpose of this was to permit the Democratic members to study the bill and to prepare the amendments which they propose offering when the committee reassembles. The minority will to-morrow afternoon meet at the Capitol and decide upon the line of policy to be pursued by them both in committee and in the House. It is still undecided if the bill shall be reported Thursday, but the Democratic members believe this to be the intention of the majority. The understanding is that if the bill be reported Thursday it will be at once taken up for consideration without waiting for the Democratic minority to report. Some of the Republican members think two weeks should suffice for debating the measure in the House.

The liquor schedule was the first to be considered this afternoon. Mr. Evans, of Kentucky, who was prominently identified with its preparation, explained its provisions. He showed how the duty on brandy had been increased from $1.80 to $2.50 a gallon, and pointed to the advantages the wine producers of France would gain if France should give this county a corresponding advantage on our exports. He showed that the rates in the liquor schedule were substantially a return to those in the McKinley law. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, referred to the enormous profits which the manufacturers of a certain grade of liquors enjoy in this country owing to the excessive protection which enables them to sell a cheap article at enormous profit.

Mr. Russell was next called upon to explain the silk and paper schedules, which he did *in extenso*. The latter schedule, he said, differed little, if any, from the present law. It was explained that buttons of all kinds were placed in a paragraph by themselves, at a rate between the old and the present law, to simplify the collection of the revenue. A further explanation was made with reference to a number of articles now on the free list on which a duty has been placed. The reason was that the change was necessary in order to secure additional revenue.

CRETAN PORTS BLOCKADED.

Greece Determined Not to Withdraw Her Army of Occupation—France Will Adhere to the Policy of the Powers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

VIENNA, March 16.—The blockade of the ports of the Island of Crete by the warships of the concerted European Powers went into effect to-day.

CANEA, CRETE, March 16.—As a result of the operation of the blockade of Cretan ports by the combined fleets of the Powers the Greek squadron, with the exception of two small warships, left Cretan waters to-day. The two vessels that remain are preparing to take their departure.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Athens, says that since the action of the Powers in ordering the beginning of coercive measures against Greece became known in Greece, the popular determination that the Greek army of occupation shall never be withdrawn from Crete has become stronger than ever. The people are unanimous in this matter, and the King and the Government have no choice but to swim with the tide of popular feeling. Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, is fortifying his position upon the uplands at Alikianu.

VIENNA, March 16.—It is announced here that until the Powers shall decide upon the appointment of a Governor for Crete, a commissioner will be appointed to act in that capacity, in the name of the European Powers and the Porte.

ATHENS, March 16.—Information has been received here that two bands of Thessalians, one of 1,000 and the other of 800, have entered Macedonia from the Larissa and Volo districts of Thessaly.

PARIS, March 16.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made in the Senate to-day a declaration of the policy of France in the matter of the Graeco-Cretan situation similar to that which he made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when he announced that France would adhere to the concert policy, and at the conclusion of his statement asked for a vote of confidence in the Government. The Senate then attested its confidence in the Government's policy by a vote of 240 to 89.

ATHENS, March 16.—A prolonged meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. The ministers discussed at great length the attitude to be taken in the event the Powers attempted to coerce Greece into compliance with their demands. It is stated that no disposition was shown to accede to the demands, and that it was finally decided to take active measures as the only possible solution of the difficulty. It is thought by active measures is meant a declaration of war against Turkey, which in its effect would be to give Greece the right to maintain her army in Crete and deprive the Powers of the right to interfere.

William E. Harding, sporting writer of the Daily *News*, died at New York Monday of pneumonia. He was about 35 years old and was born in Canada.

IF YOU WISH to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c. †

WARM WIRLETES.

The Archbishop of Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, has cabled to the authorities at Madrid that 20 000 additional troops to reinforce the Spanish soldiery there are imperatively necessary and that there should be no delay in forwarding them.

Mr George T. King, owner and proprietor of the Richmond City (Va.) mills filed a deed of assignment in the clerk's office of the Chancery Court yesterday morning to Mr. R. M. Pilcher, trustee. The liabilities are placed at $25,000 and it is thought that the assets will cover the obligations.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company was held at Cape Charles, Va., yesterday. The following officers were re elected by acclamation: A. J. Cassatt, president; William A Patton, vice president, and Judge Cassatt, treasurer.

The rush to get goods out of bond before the new tariff bill becomes a law and increase the duties thereon began at Baltimore Monday. All records were broken by the receipts at the Baltimore custom house—$47,718. Nearly all of the withdrawals consisted of tobacco.

The sugar refinery on South Second street, Williamsburg, N. Y., belonging to the American Sugar Refining Company, after a shut-down of over five months, opened Monday night, with a force of nearly five hundred men. The introduction of the tariff bill with its increased duty on sugar is believed to be responsible for the resumption.

BRAIN FOOD.

Value of a Fish Diet In Bringing About Intellectual Development.

It is a homely saying that a fish diet, on account of the amount of phosphorus supposed to be found in fish, is most desirable for the sustenance and benefit of those who use their brains. There is a general opinion that fish is the food for men of genius; but, though this claim has repeatedly been disputed, fish diet continues to find favor among many persons. The Saturday Review has recently taken up a controversy with some of the British medical journals on this subject, and in the course of it declares that "the style and character of Dr. Johnson remained the same whether he drank lemonade and tea or port and punch." On champagne and ortolans, the writer adds, Burns would have written neither better nor worse than on collops and toddy.

This controversy has revived some inquiry into the matter of fish as a diet, apart from the effects produced upon celebrated individuals. It is a fact well known and not disputed that professional fishermen are not noted for intellectual activity. The Cornishmen of England, the Brittany fishermen of France and the Newfoundland fishermen of North America, to say nothing of the fishermen of the Jersey coast, the Long Island coast or of Massachusetts, do not rival the graduates of established universities in forensic debates or bibliological controversies. In Germany, for instance, the consumption of fish to the inhabitant averages 8 pounds a year. In Portugal the average is 12 pounds, and it will not be contended that the Portuguese are, generally speaking, more intellectual than the people of Germany. The consumption of fish in Norway is far in excess of what it is in Italy. The average consumption of fish in the city of Paris is 80 pounds to the inhabitant a year; in the large cities of Russia of which records are preserved the average is 50 pounds, and it is not easy to establish from these figures any equation which would show that the consumption of fish is favorable to the mental development of the inhabitants.

There is one benefit which fish possesses over other elements of diet—it retains more of its substance in boiling. One hundred pounds of beef boiled shrinks to 67, 100 pounds of mutton boiled to 75, 100 pounds of fish boiled to 94. On the basis of nutritive value, taking beef as the standard, codfish represents 68, turbot 85, herring 100—the same as beef—and salmon 108, a little more. Fish in moderation is probably as desirable a food as any, but an exclusive fish diet is not particularly favorable, so far as there are records at hand to show, to the development of intellectual qualities of individuals who on beefsteak, oatmeal or wiener schnitzel are unable to pluck from the hand of fame the laurels of triumph on the paths of prose or poetic composition, campaign oratory, political economy or art, to say nothing of music and architecture.

WRITES ON HIS PALM.

How a Deaf, Dumb and Blind Man Communicates With the World.

Samuel Moses says he's glad he's living. Many of us in his place would be a little doubtful. But Samuel, at the age of 45, seems happy, if he is deaf and dumb and blind. In his ward in the almshouse on Blackwell's island he gets what's necessary to live and a little besides.

If he were unable to talk, he might be less pleased with life's prospects. But, though dumb, he can talk, for, though blind, he can write, and by one of the three senses yet left to him he can feel the penmanship of others.

Trace in writing on the palm of his hand with a pencil like a stick whatever you want to say to him and he will understand. His reply he writes, as any one else might, on a slate. If he has several lines to write, he places two rows of pasteboard strips an inch wide from the bottom of the slate up. The edge of the topmost is his ruler. Finishing the line, he takes off the upper strip and another line is ready for use. He holds out his right palm for the visitor to write upon, and usually places his left hand on the right of the visitor to aid in understanding what is written. When he doesn't comprehend, he rubs the fingers of the left hand over the right palm, as if to erase the words as he would with a slate.

He writes more rapidly than nine out of ten men who can see. His command of English is more than fair, and his vocabulary is surprisingly large. The tracing of words on his palm is his own device, which he has used for nearly ten years.—New York Press.

Jules Simon and Littre.

Simon hated slang. On one occasion his interlocutor was Littre, his fellow member in the Versailles days of the national assembly. Littre was not at all opposed to argot. He employed many collaborators to look out quotations for him for his dictionary, and no restrictions were imposed. The collaborators might cull them from the most harum scarum vaudeville.

"Do you know, my dear Littre," said Simon one afternoon, "do you know that you do not use sufficient circumspection with regard to your dictionary? I find words there which are downright slang."

Littre began to feel somewhat uneasy. "Tell me, what are they?" he asked.

"Well, there is, for instance, the word 'guibolle' for leg."

"The word 'guibolle' in my dictionary?" gasped the philologist, turning paler than usual and rushing to the library to look at his own book, in which of course he did not find the incriminated term. It was merely a joke on the part of the minister of public education.—Fortnightly Review.

The Book He Wanted.

Illustrative of the old saying that a certain class of intelligence can ask more questions than a wise man can answer in a long time, a man about Concord, Mass., recently met Dr. Emerson, son of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and asked him if he might borrow some of his books. "Certainly," said the doctor. "Any you like." A day or so after the man called. "You said I might take a book," he began. "You may have any you like," replied the doctor. "Well, kindly loan me your mileage book over the Fitchburg railroad."

Applications must be accompanied by the oath of the applicant that he believes himself to be the original inventor of the right, device, artifice or method for which a patent is asked.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Artists' Colors In 1840.

In 1840 and for many years afterward members of the Royal academy were allowed an attendant on varnishing days to clean their palette or wash their brushes, etc., and my father, Charles Robert Leslie, nearly always took me with him in that capacity, both to the old Somerset House rooms and afterward to the new ones in Trafalgar square, when I was old enough to enjoy watching Turner, Stanfield and other artists at work. In those good old times artists' oil colors were all tied up into neat little balls of pig's bladder by old Brown of 163 High Holborn. Metal tubes were, I think, first used about 1840, but my father and some other artists continued to use the old fashioned bladders until 1848, under the idea that the metal might act injuriously upon certain pigments.

Some artists, however, then kept many colors in the form of powder in wide mouthed bottles, grinding only as much as they required each day in oil.

John Constable was particularly fond of keeping his colors in this way, and had a large store of them in his painting room, especially of the various ochers and many shades of ultramarine and lovely grays known as ultramarine ash. Constable, I suspect, picked up the rudiments of painting from his early friend, John Dunthorn, a house painter at East Bergholt, afterward his assistant in London, and consequently knew as much, if not more, of the practical technic of his art as most men of his day.—Temple Bar.

A Clever Comparison.

The Chicago Chronicle says that the president of the Waupaca and Nishna Railroad company recently called on Chauncey M. Depew. "What can I do for you?" Mr. Depew asked, letting the smile he uses on such occasions have full swing at the visitor. "I dropped in to see you, Mr. Depew—to ask for an exchange of courtesies. I am the president of the Waupaca and Nishna Railroad company. I would like to have a pass over your road and will extend the same courtesy to yourself over my road."

Depew looked thoughtful for a minute. Then he said, "Where is your road?" "Why, it's out in Wisconsin." "Is it rated in Poor's Manual?" "Oh, yes, indeed! We paid a nice dividend last year." "Strange I never heard of your road. How long is it?" "We are operating 67 miles this year." "What! Sixty-seven miles? And you call that an exchange of courtesies, and the Vanderbilt system has its thousands of miles?" Depew assumed his most cavalier air as he launched that question at the head of the president of the Waupaca and Nishna, and then he waited for a reply. "Well, Mr. Depew," said the western railroad president as he rose to go, "your road may be a little longer than mine, but it ain't any wider."

A Heartless Arraignment.

"Talk of irrationality of women," said the woman who was managing the amateur theatricals, "the men beat them on their own ground sometimes. The Harvard boys gave a performance here not so very long ago, when they charged $2 for seats which were not reserved, but went on the plan of 'first come first served.' They then evolved the brilliant idea of selling admission tickets for $1, not reflecting that, as there were no coupons to show, there was nothing to prevent a $1 person from occupying a $2 seat. If we had done it, what a howl there would have been of 'just like a woman's idea of business!' And at one of our rehearsals we had a lot of college boys who were to represent a crowd. They came in their ordinary suits. 'This is a winter scene,' said the coach, 'and I want you to look as though it were cold weather. You must wear heavy overcoats at the performance.' One youth looked troubled. 'I haven't a heavy overcoat,' he said. 'I don't know what I'll do, but,' brightening, 'I'll put on an extra heavy undershirt.'"—New York Journal.

He Made a Sale.

Yankee hustle has perhaps rarely been better exemplified than in the case of a sewing machine agent who exploited the vicinity of Dover, Me. He tackled a house in which lived an old bachelor who hadn't a sewing machine. The agent was persistent and the bachelor obdurate until finally the latter said he positively wouldn't buy a machine unless a woman to run it was also provided. Then the agent hunted around and in six weeks had found an elderly but excellent maiden lady, who had been waiting for some good man to speak out to her, and actually succeeded in getting her married to the bachelor. Then he made a sale of a machine, though it might seem that he ought to have given one to the bride as a present. This story is vouched for by the Maine papers.—Exchange.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Horses for sale—We offer for sale several strictly first-class large draft horses. J. A. Springer & Co. mar 17 3t

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street, you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 343 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 311 Market St. Telephone 99. mar 13 tf

For Rent—Dwelling corner of Front and Grace streets. A good Piano for sale or rent. A platform and counter Scale and a good Safe for sale by I. T. Alderman, 3:8 North Front street. feb 20 1m

Wanted—Travelling salesman to sell most complete line of Lubricating Oils, specialties, etc., on the market. Salary or commission. Atlantic Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio. mar 10 6t

For Sale—100 bushels pure norton yam slips. Apply to the undersigned at Phoenix. F. M. Moore. mar 10 6t*

L. K. Williams, 138 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 2c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

"The Old Soldier's Dream" is for sale at Book Stores and News Stands. Price 10 cents. Read it! mar 10 D6t W1t

I manufacture my Candy and guarantee it to be pure. Choice Taffy at only 10 cents per pound. Oranges, Apples, Bananas and other Fruit at prices to please the public. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 7 tf

M. C. Benson, No 8 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows. Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience. Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Hayden, F. Bro. run in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 21th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897.

MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
feb 21 6w

Jas. H. Carroway and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.

Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
No. 11 South Front street
dec 30 tf

NEW ARRIVALS AT A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard. The newest weaves for Skirts. "Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.

BLACK GOODS—Storm Serges at 40 and 60c per yard. Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.

WASH GOODS—French Organdies, India Linens, Piques, Dimities, French Nainsooks, Persian Lawn and new Percales.

SILK DEPARTMENT—Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Satin Duchess, Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk, Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.

FIBERINE—One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

KID GLOVES—The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new Spring shades.

CORSETS—R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-S a la Sprite, Royal Worchester, French Wovens, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.

UNDERWEAR—For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapest. Brussels, in 8x10 wire; 3-ply, All Wool Ingrains, 2-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocos and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.

RUGS—Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.

ART SQUARES—In 3 ply extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.

MATTINGS—2-0 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.

TAPESTRY—Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers. Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.

WINDOW SHADES—All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—The best line of Trunks we have ever carried. We have the "Packers" too. Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width. Small Hardware for house furnishing.

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